

MACHINE GENERATED CONTENTS NOTE: 1 A FEMINIST HISTORY OF RAPE IN U.S. FILM, 1903-1979 pdf

1: Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

Machine generated contents note: 1 A Feminist History of Rape in U.S. Film, The Postfeminist Context: Popular Redefinitions of --Feminism, Present Film and Television Narratives at the Intersection of --Rape and Postfeminism Feminism and the Popular: Readings of Rape and --Postfeminism in Thelma and Louise

Contact Begin and End Campus At the top each program page, you will find a box that indicates where you can begin and end a program. Programs may have different begin and end campuses, so it is important to use this information to determine program availability at each campus. How to Get In This section describes requirements on how to enter your major. To create a personalized academic plan, begin by taking the following steps: Consult with a Penn State academic adviser on a regular basis to develop and refine your academic plan. Familiarize yourself with information available in this Bulletin to learn about academic opportunities. Explore resources available on your college and campus websites. Please note that the University may make changes in policies, procedures, educational offerings, and requirements. Changes Page Real-time amendments to information in the Bulletin will be tracked on the Changes page. Currently or previously enrolled students should consult the Bulletin Archive , their adviser, and degree audit reports for specific requirements. Course Bubble When a course link is clicked, a course bubble will appear with important course information including, but not limited to: Statement of Nondiscrimination The University is committed to equal access to programs, facilities, admission, and employment for all persons. It is the policy of the University to maintain an environment free of harassment and free of discrimination against any person because of age, race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, creed, service in the uniformed services as defined in state and federal law , veteran status, sex, sexual orientation, marital or family status, pregnancy, pregnancy-related conditions, physical or mental disability, gender, perceived gender, gender identity, genetic information, or political ideas. Penn State encourages qualified persons with disabilities to participate in its programs and activities. If you anticipate needing any type of accommodation or have questions about the physical access provided, please contact the Office for Disability Services, , in advance of your participation or visit. Discover new opportunities as you pursue your academic passion. Search boxes are located on the Undergraduate Bulletin landing page and throughout the website. Narrow your search by using the following fields: Degree Type Choose the degree type to begin your search. Information on the following degrees are included in the Undergraduate Bulletin: Associate Degree Two-year majors that, with few exceptions, provide concentrated instruction to prepare graduates for specialized occupational assignments. Baccalaureate Degree Baccalaureate programs of study consist of no less than credits and typically take four years to complete. Minor An academic program of at least 18 credits that supplements a major. A minor program may consist of course work in a single area or from several disciplines. Undergraduate Certificate Undergraduate certificates can reflect emerging academic areas, necessary professional development requirements, or groups of courses that do not constitute a degree program. Learn more in the Definitions and Abbreviations section. Campus Penn State has over 20 campuses across Pennsylvania. Interest Search broad topics to discover programs associated with your interests. From helping people, to science, or business, select an area to help narrow down your academic choices. College Academic colleges at Penn State grant degrees and are generally organized around a subject matter. All Penn State majors are divided among academic colleges, which are the units from which students receive their degrees. Visit the College page to see the full listing. Academic Authority The University Faculty Senate has responsibility for, and authority over, all academic information contained in the Undergraduate Bulletin. Each step of the educational process, from admission through graduation, requires continual review and approval by University officials. Baccalaureate Degree Penn State offers more than majors with four-year baccalaureate degrees. A baccalaureate program of study shall consist of no less than credits. Students may elect to take courses beyond the minimum requirements of a degree program. Particular types of baccalaureate degrees identify educational programs having common objectives

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and requirements. Degree programs may provide academic, pre-professional, or professional experiences and preparation. Majors lead to a baccalaureate degree. Each student must select a major within a baccalaureate degree type. If options are offered within a major, a student selects one. The student may also elect to enroll in a minor to supplement the major. Alternatively, the student may seek to enroll in multiple majors within the same type of baccalaureate degree or to enroll in a simultaneous degree program. Undergraduate majors offered at Penn State lead to one or more of the following baccalaureate degrees: Not all degrees are offered at every location. Baccalaureate degrees offered at Penn State include both those that are designed to provide an academic including pre-professional experience and those that are specifically designed to provide professional preparation. To ensure excellence, all professionally oriented degree majors provide a strong academic base. The Bachelor of Philosophy degree, described in the Intercollege Undergraduate Programs section of this Bulletin, is planned individually and may be designed to serve either academic or professional purposes. Major A major is a plan of study in a field of concentration within a type of baccalaureate degree. Colleges and other degree-granting units may have common requirements for all of their majors. Each major may have requirements identified in prescribed, additional, and supporting courses and related areas categories. Elective credits are not considered part of the major. All options within a major must have in common at least one-fourth of the required course work credits in the major. A student can only be enrolled in an option within their own major. Minor A minor is defined as an academic program of at least 18 credits that supplements a major. A minor program may consist of course work in a single area or from several disciplines, with at least 6 but ordinarily not more than half of the credits at the course level. Total requirements are to be specified and generally limited to 18 to 21 credits. Entrance to some minors may require the completion of a number of prerequisites, including courses, portfolios, auditions, or other forms of documentation that are not included in the total requirements for the minor. All courses for a minor require a grade of C or above. Concurrent and Sequential Majors Programs At the baccalaureate or associate degree level, students may be approved for admission to more than one major under the Concurrent Majors Program. A Concurrent Majors Program is one in which students take courses to concurrently meet the requirements of at least two majors, with graduation for all majors in the program occurring during the same semester. Concurrent majors must all be at the baccalaureate or associate degree level. Under the Sequential Majors Program, upon graduation from an associate or baccalaureate degree program, a student may apply for re-enrollment in another undergraduate degree program. An IUG program allows qualifying students to: Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Codes Described below are common codes, abbreviations, acronyms, and other types of academic shorthand used at Penn State, along with a brief explanation of each. Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Codes.

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2: Blue Velvet (film) - Wikipedia

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Criminology is the study of crime and criminal justice, and it covers a multitude of topics, but according to those of the feminist school of criminology the principal theories of criminality have been developed from male subjects, have been validated on male subjects, and focus on male victimization. This involves considering how women came to occupy subservient roles, the nature of male privilege, and the means whereby the discourses that constitute the power of patriarchy can be redirected to transform society. As it is, gender role expectations continue to define acceptable behaviors and attitudes for females and males; deviation from these expectations may result in a variety of societal sanctions ranging from verbal abuse to violence to incarceration. These roles are a powerful form of social control maintained through informal and formal mechanisms. Heidensohn, suggests a male-biased control theory: In any event, women are more afraid to go out of the home after dark because they fear aggressive male behavior. Further, those of the feminist school of criminology claim that men are the dominant group and the standard of normality and have maintained inequality through control of the definition of deviance and of the institutions of social control. Feminists waves may have brought greater liberation to women, but have not changed their pattern of crime. Women are still much less likely to commit crime; this includes both blue and white collar crime. Feminists now call for the inclusion of women into criminological teaching, research, theory and publications. The disqualification of women from the criminological field was evident in criminological texts as it was assumed the man could speak for her. In criminology, just as in society, man was the center of the universe and women were merely their complement. It has been argued that methodology has been gendered Oakley; , with quantitative methods traditionally being associated with words such as positivism, scientific, objectivity, statistics and masculinity, while qualitative methods have generally been associated with interpretivism, non-scientific, subjectivity and femininity. These associations have led some feminist researchers to criticize or even reject the quantitative approach, arguing that it is in direct conflict with the aims of feminist research, though other have argued that this rejection is merely because those feminist writers did not like the results of the quantitative analysis. The statistics generated by crime reporting show that fewer women commit crimes, and far fewer women are victims of crime, but there has been little research to explain this difference. Victorian America viewed women in accordance with inflexible ideals of femininity, and the male-dominated criminal courts were inhibited by notions of chivalry when required to apply justice to women whom cultural norms had determined to be "pure, passive and dependent", and whom, leading experts claimed, seldom committed crimes. Later, Otto Pollak claimed that men were socialised to treat women in a fatherly and protective manner. Female offenders were like their mothers and wives, and the male judiciary could not imagine them behaving in a criminal way. Women were therefore protected: Chivalry had only positive effects on women who were essentially more deceitful than men, and were the instigators rather than the perpetrators of crime. Less flatteringly, *The Criminality of Women* also claimed that women prefer professions like maids, nurses, teachers, and homemakers so that they can engage in undetectable crime. He also thought women were especially subject to certain mental diseases like kleptomania and nymphomania. The most investigated "difference" between the sexes was biological. Cesare Lombroso identified the female physiognomy thought most likely to determine criminal propensity. This was the new science of "criminal anthropology" matching the general fascination with Darwinism and physical anthropology, where scientists sought pathological and atavistic causes for criminal behaviour. While he credited criminal women as being stronger than men, the consequence was that prison would hardly affect them at all. Lombroso concluded true female criminals were rare and showed few signs of degeneration because they had "evolved less than men due to the inactive nature

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of their lives". Thomas published *Sex and Society* in which he argued that men and women possessed essentially different personality traits. Men were more criminal because of their biologically determined active natures. Women were more passive and less criminally capable. In *The Unadjusted Girl* he argued that women have a greater capacity to love than men and they suffer more when they do not receive social approval and affection. The "unadjusted girls" are those who use their sexuality in a socially unacceptable way to get what they want from life. The female criminal forgoes the conventional rewards of domesticity by refusing to accept prevailing modes of sexuality and seeks excitement, wealth, and luxury: More modern theories[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove this template message Strain theories are criticised by feminists as betraying a double standard. When male offenders commit a crime under certain conditions of opportunity blockage, their commission of crime is somehow seen as a "normal" or functional response. When women commit crime, Strain Theory views it as some sort of "weakness". Naffine probably represents the best example of this critique, but there are other critiques, such as the characterisation of females as "helpmates" or facilitators of crime in the Strain Theories of Albert K. Cohen , and Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin. Female theories about female offending[edit] Adler proposed that the emancipation of women during the s increased economic opportunities for women and allowed women to be as crime-prone as men. While "women have demanded equal opportunity in the fields of legitimate endeavours, a similar number of determined women have forced their way into the world of major crime such as white-collar crime , murder, and robbery" Adler, However, feminism has made female crime more visible through increased reporting, policing and the sentencing of female offenders and, even then, the statistical base is small in comparison to men. For an examination of gender in crimes of violence, see Alder. A debate in the recent criminology literature has focused on the handling of female offenders as they are processed through the criminal justice system. There are two competing perspectives. The chivalry or paternalism hypothesis which echoes the perception of female inmates as victims, argues that women are treated more leniently than men at various stages of the supposedly male-dominated justice process as a function of the male desire to protect the weaker Crew: The "evil women" hypothesis holds that women often receive harsher treatment than men in the criminal justice system and suggests that this different treatment results from the notion that criminal women have violated not only legal boundaries but also gender role expectations Chesney-Lind, ; Erez, Simon predicted that the criminal justice system would start treating men and women offenders equally. Sex differentials in sentencing are subject to a variety of interpretations, and not all feminists want the criminal justice system to treat women equally. It seems that women are not committing the "big take" offences like stock fraud and other white-collar crimes, or bank robberies. Wundersitz and Crew consider the chivalry and paternalism factors in the process. Prior history of offending, and seriousness of offence, are fundamental factors in determining severity of sentence, for any offender. Once these variables are entered into the equation, it is possible to conclude that female offenders are not being treated any differently from males in equivalent circumstances. In a study of convictions in a Californian population in the s Kruttschnitt found that sentence may differ with the extent to which a woman is economically dependent upon someone else for her day-to-day existence: Thus, the degree to which a female offender can be shown to be under informal social control may produce a lighter formal sentence. The smallest increases in arrests coincided with periods of the greatest increase in economic activity with the most common offense being that of shop lifting. An absence rather than availability of employment opportunities liberation thesis would seem a more plausible explanation for increases in female crime. Biological explanations of female criminality[edit] Criminology texts usually do not cover the broad possibilities that may account for female criminality. Past studies of women have developed myths about female criminality[citation needed]; criminologists have explained female criminals as being more "cruel and sinister than that of the male. She is described as unnatural, masculine" Burke This approach has been criticised[according to whom? Smart argues that the differences that exist between males and females are of little importance in the study of crime as the factors

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that cause crime are "culturally determinate rather than a reflection of the natural qualities of the sexes" Feminists have levelled complaints at this angle of criminology that assumes females are controlled by their biology and are incapable of thinking for themselves; feminists point out that while criminological thinking has surpassed the gloomy days of biological determinism and the predetermined actor model of crime, criminological explanations of female crime has not. Some criminologists suggest a link between "hormonal changes in pregnancy, menstruation and female criminal behaviour" and crime Burke Furthermore, in criminal cases women have used defences such as post-natal depression as the reason for infanticide and other crimes. Domestic violence and rape are increasingly being reported, as they have been given greater significance and a deeper understanding by society. Criminological studies generally focus on the prisoner and his relationship with the penal system, having little interest for the females concerns. Prisoner studies detail the anguish suffered by the imprisoned men who are separated from their families but we hear nothing of the suffering of the women and their families who are the other side of that relationship".

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The history of feminism Feminist scholars like Francoise Thebaud and Nancy F. Cott note a conservative reaction to World War I in some countries.

Sociological methods[edit] Pat was confused. Choosing a college to attend was an important decision with life-long implications, but it was difficult to know which school was the right one to attend. Pat had applied to and been accepted by several schools, but now was the time to make a commitment. Pat sought out information from various sources to help make the choice, but received different answers. It was inexpensive and Pat could save money by living at home. In spite of these conflicts, Pat continued to think about the recommendations mentioned in an article written by a social scientist, who had carefully examined the life trajectories of large numbers of people who had graduated from various colleges across the U. Those recommendations were again completely different than those made by friends and family. With all this different information, how could Pat make the right choice? Introduction[edit] The goal of this chapter is to introduce the methods employed by sociologists in their study of social life. This is not a chapter on statistics nor does it detail specific methods in sociological investigation. The primary aim is to illustrate how sociologists go beyond common sense understandings in trying to explain or understand social phenomena. They do not see the world as we normally do, they question and analyze why things happen and if there is a way to stop a problem before it happens. At issue in this chapter are the methods used by sociologists to claim to speak authoritatively about social life. There are dozens of different ways that human beings claim to acquire knowledge. A few common examples are: Choosing to trust another source for information is the act of making that source an authority in your life. Parents, friends, the media, religious leaders, your professor, books, or web pages are all examples of secondary sources of information that some people trust for information. People often claim to have learned something through an experience, such as a car accident or using some type of drug. Some physical skills, such as waterskiing or playing basketball, are acquired primarily through experience. On the other hand, some experiences are subjective and are not generalizable to all. Simple deduction is often used to discern truth from falsity and is the primary way of knowing used in philosophy. I might suggest that if I fall in a swimming pool full of water, I will get wet. If that premise is true and I fall in a swimming pool, you could deduce that I got wet. Many people who live in societies that have not experienced industrialization decide what to do in the future by repeating what was done in the past. Even in modern societies, many people get satisfaction out of celebrating holidays the same way year after year. Fast-paced change in modern societies, however, makes traditional knowledge less and less helpful in making good choices. Some people claim to acquire knowledge believed to be valid by consulting religious texts and believing what is written in them, such as the Torah, the Bible, the Koran, the Bhagavad Gita, or the Book of Mormon. Others claim to receive revelations from a higher power in the form of voices or a general intuitive sense of what one should do. The scientific method combines the use of logic with controlled experience, creating a novel way of discovery that marries sensory input with careful thinking. By adopting a model of cause and effect, scientists produce knowledge that can explain certain phenomena and even predict various outcomes before they occur. These methods of claiming to know certain things are referred to as epistemologies. An epistemology is simply a way of knowing. In Sociology, information gathered through science is privileged over all others. That is, information gleaned using other epistemologies will be rejected if it is not supported by evidence gathered using the scientific method. The Scientific Method[edit] A scientific method or process is considered fundamental to the scientific investigation and acquisition of new knowledge based upon verifiable evidence. In addition to employing the scientific method in their research, sociologists explore the social world with several different purposes in mind. Like the physical sciences i. This approach to doing science is often termed positivism though perhaps more accurately should be called empiricism. The positivist approach to social science seeks to explain and predict social phenomena, often employing a

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quantitative approach where aspects of social life are assigned numerical codes and subjected to in-depth analyses to uncover trends often missed by a casual observer. This approach most often makes use of deductive reasoning, which initially forms a theory and hypothesis, which are then subjected to empirical testing. Unlike the physical sciences, sociology and other social sciences, like anthropology also often seek simply to understand social phenomena. Max Weber labeled this approach *Verstehen*, which is German for understanding. This approach, called qualitative sociology, aims to understand a culture or phenomenon on its own terms rather than trying to develop a theory that allows for prediction. Qualitative sociologists more frequently use inductive reasoning where an investigator will take time to make repeated observations of the phenomena under study, with the hope of coming to a thorough and grounded understanding of what is really going on. Both approaches employ a scientific method as they make observations and gather data, propose hypotheses, and test or refine their hypotheses in the formulation of theories. These steps are outlined in more detail below. Sociologists use observations, hypotheses, deductions, and inductions to understand and ultimately develop explanations for social phenomena in the form of theories. Predictions from these theories are tested. If a prediction turns out to be correct, the theory survives. If not, the theory is modified or discarded. The method is commonly taken as the underlying logic of scientific practice. Science is essentially an extremely cautious means of building a supportable, evidenced understanding of our natural and social worlds. The essential elements of a scientific method are iterations and recursions of the following four steps: The systematic, careful collection of measurements, counts or categorical distinctions of relevant quantities or qualities is often the critical difference between pseudo-sciences, such as alchemy, and a science, such as chemistry. Scientific measurements are usually tabulated, graphed, or mapped, and statistical manipulations, such as correlation and regression, performed on them. The measurements might be made in a controlled setting, such as a laboratory, or made on more or less inaccessible or unmanipulatable objects such as human populations. The measurements often require specialized scientific instruments such as thermometers, spectrometers, or voltmeters, and the progress of a scientific field is usually intimately tied to their invention and development. These categorical distinctions generally require specialized coding or sorting protocols that allow differential qualities to be sorted into distinct categories, which may be compared and contrasted over time, and the progress of scientific fields in this vein are generally tied to the accumulation of systematic categories and observations across multiple natural sites. In both cases, scientific progress relies upon ongoing intermingling between measurement and categorical approaches to data analysis. Measurements demand the use of operational definitions of relevant quantities. That is, a scientific quantity is described or defined by how it is measured, as opposed to some more vague, inexact or idealized definition. The operational definition of a thing often relies on comparisons with standards: In short, to operationalize a variable means creating an operational definition for a concept someone intends to measure. Similarly, categorical distinctions rely upon the use of previously observed categorizations. A scientific category is thus described or defined based upon existing information gained from prior observations and patterns in the natural world as opposed to socially constructed "measurements" and "standards" in order to capture potential missing pieces in the logic and definitions of previous studies. In both cases, however, how this is done is very important as it should be done with enough precision that independent researchers should be able to use your description of your measurement or construction of categories, and repeat either or both. The scientific definition of a term sometimes differs substantially from its natural language usage. For example, sex and gender are often used interchangeably in common discourse, but have distinct meanings in sociology. Scientific quantities are often characterized by their units of measure which can later be described in terms of conventional physical units when communicating the work while scientific categorizations are generally characterized by their shared qualities which can later be described in terms of conventional linguistic patterns of communication. Measurements and categorizations in scientific work are also usually accompanied by estimates of their uncertainty or disclaimers concerning the scope of initial observations. The uncertainty is often estimated by making repeated measurements of the desired quantity. Uncertainties may also be calculated by consideration

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of the uncertainties of the individual underlying quantities that are used. Counts of things, such as the number of people in a nation at a particular time, may also have an uncertainty due to limitations of the method used. Counts may only represent a sample of desired quantities, with an uncertainty that depends upon the sampling method used and the number of samples taken see the central limit theorem. Hypothesis Development[edit] A hypothesis includes a suggested explanation of the subject. In quantitative work, it will generally provide a causal explanation or propose some association between two variables. If the hypothesis is a causal explanation, it will involve at least one dependent variable and one independent variable. In qualitative work, hypotheses generally involve potential assumptions built into existing causal statements, which may be examined in a natural setting. Variables are measurable phenomena whose values or qualities can change e. A dependent variable is a variable whose values or qualities are presumed to change as a result of the independent variable. In other words, the value or quality of a dependent variable depends on the value of the independent variable. Of course, this assumes that there is an actual relationship between the two variables. If there is no relationship, then the value or quality of the dependent variable does not depend on the value of the independent variable. An independent variable is a variable whose value or quality is manipulated by the experimenter or, in the case of non-experimental analysis, changes in the society and is measured or observed systematically. Perhaps an example will help clarify. Promotion would be the dependent variable. Change in promotion is hypothesized to be dependent on gender. Scientists use whatever they can “ their own creativity, ideas from other fields, induction, deduction, systematic guessing, etc. There are no definitive guidelines for the production of new hypotheses. The history of science is filled with stories of scientists claiming a flash of inspiration, or a hunch, which then motivated them to look for evidence to support, refute, or refine their idea or develop an entirely new framework. Prediction[edit] A useful quantitative hypothesis will enable predictions, by deductive reasoning, that can be experimentally assessed. If results contradict the predictions, then the hypothesis under examination is incorrect or incomplete and requires either revision or abandonment. If results confirm the predictions, then the hypothesis might be correct but is still subject to further testing. Predictions refer to experimental designs with a currently unknown outcome. A prediction of an unknown differs from a consequence which can already be known. Testing[edit] Once a prediction is made, a method is designed to test or critique it. The investigator may seek either confirmation or falsification of the hypothesis, and refinement or understanding of the data. Though a variety of methods are used by both natural and social scientists, laboratory experiments remain one of the most respected methods by which to test hypotheses. Scientists assume an attitude of openness and accountability on the part of those conducting an experiment.

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4: Using this Bulletin < Penn State University

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In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Eventually they will simply merge into the mainstream of motion pictures and disappear as a labeled sub-division. Nothing can stop this. Indeed, it was not infrequently suggested that it would only be a matter of time before stars such as Elizabeth Taylor and Warren Beatty would be doing hardcore scenes in major releases. But just as it may be hard to imagine that people could have been so wrong in their assessments about the future of adult films little more than three decades ago, it is just as difficult for many to understand why such movies now receive the same serious attention once reserved for films made by the likes of Carl Dreyer, Yasujiro Ozu, and Jean-Luc Godard. For some it is an affront. Others feel that it is only logical that a form that generates so many dollars and so much political discourse should be taken seriously. The panel, organized by Brian Graney, brought together several archivists and scholars to talk about issues surrounding the collection, preservation, and study of "dirty movies. But what took place in that crowded room late on a Saturday afternoon at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel was an open dialogue about the promise and the peril of dealing with such material. The room was charged with a sense of both relief and excitement: We talk much of "orphan films" these days—those movies that have been left to turn to dust by uncaring producers, indifferent scholars, and overtaxed archives. Adult films are perhaps the loneliest orphans. Many of the films have fallen out of copyright, and an even larger number were never even registered. Pirated, discarded, and disreputable to begin with, they have long been considered by many as almost untouchable, the lowest of the low. But that is beginning to change. In this essay I would like to point to the evolution that has taken place in film studies over the past several decades, paying particular attention to the growth in interest in adult films. Adult films encompass not only features but the thousands of short films and loops made for the home market such as this one from London Film Industries, a California-based company from the s. Such material is shot and distributed commercially on film 35mm, 16mm, 8mm and video and can be both hard-core featuring nonsimulated sex acts and soft-core featuring nudity and provocative situations up to and including the simulated presentation of sex acts. The term "adult film" encompasses early exploitation movies nudist films, sex-hygiene pictures, and You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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Katy Deepwell calls for a vital and visible "new" feminist criticism in amidst a pessimistic overview of the state of feminist art and criticism in Britain, Canada, and the U.S.

Christine de Pizan presents her book to Queen Isabeau of Bavaria. Bentham spoke for complete equality between sexes including the rights to vote and to participate in government. He opposed the asymmetrical sexual moral standards between men and women. Marquis de Condorcet[edit] Nicolas de Condorcet was a mathematician, classical liberal politician, leading French Revolutionary , republican, and Voltairean anti-clericalist. He was also a fierce defender of human rights , including the equality of women and the abolition of slavery , unusual for the s. This was another plea for the French Revolutionary government to recognize the natural and political rights of women. Even though,the Declaration did not immediately accomplish its goals, it did set a precedent for a manner in which feminists could satirize their governments for their failures in equality, seen in documents such as A Vindication of the Rights of Woman and A Declaration of Sentiments. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman is one of the first works that can unambiguously be called feminist, although by modern standards her comparison of women to the nobility, the elite of society coddled, fragile, and in danger of intellectual and moral sloth may at first seem dated as a feminist argument. Wollstonecraft identified the education and upbringing of women as creating their limited expectations based on a self-image dictated by the typically male perspective. Given her humble origins and scant education, her personal achievements speak to her own determination. Wollstonecraft attracted the mockery of Samuel Johnson , who described her and her ilk as "Amazons of the pen". For many commentators, Wollstonecraft represents the first codification of equality feminism , or a refusal of the feminine role in society. In this ideology, men were to occupy the public sphere the space of wage labor and politics and women the private sphere the space of home and children. The novels of George Meredith , George Gissing , [48] and Thomas Hardy , [49] and the plays of Henrik Ibsen [50] outlined the contemporary plight of women. Collective concerns began to coalesce by the end of the century, paralleling the emergence of a stiffer social model and code of conduct that Marion Reid described as confining and repressive for women. She discovered a lack of legal rights for women upon entering an abusive marriage. Her Society in America [62] was pivotal: She advocated for suffrage and attracted the attention of Benjamin Disraeli , the Conservative leader, as a dangerous radical on a par with Jeremy Bentham. Female journalists like Martineau and Cobbe in Britain, and Margaret Fuller in America, were achieving journalistic employment, which placed them in a position to influence other women. They focused on education, employment, and marital law. Smith had also attended the Seneca Falls Convention in America. In , she married John Stuart Mill , and provided him with much of the subject material for The Subjection of Women. Female education The interrelated barriers to education and employment formed the backbone of 19th-century feminist reform efforts, for instance, as described by Harriet Martineau in her Edinburgh Journal article, "Female Industry". Martineau, however, remained a moderate, for practical reasons, and unlike Cobbe, did not support the emerging call for the vote. By , Davies established a committee to persuade the universities to allow women to sit for the recently established Local Examinations,[clarification needed] and achieved partial success in She published The Higher Education of Women a year later. Davies and Leigh Smith founded the first higher educational institution for women and enrolled five students. Bedford began to award degrees the previous year. Despite these measurable advances, few could take advantage of them and life for female students was still difficult. She eventually took her degree in France. Elizabeth Garrett, unlike her sister, Millicent , did not support the campaign, though she later admitted that the campaign had done well. The association successfully argued that the Acts not only demeaned prostitutes, but all women and men by promoting a blatant sexual double standard. The Acts were repealed in Her work of publicizing the difficult conditions of the workers through interviews in bi-weekly periodicals like The Link became a method for raising public concern over social

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6: History of feminism - Wikipedia

The feminist school of criminology is a school of criminology developed in the late s and into the s as a reaction to the general disregard and discrimination of women in the traditional study of crime.

Some twelve years ago, I was in a UC Berkeley audience listening to Anthropologist Leo Chavez discuss the images of immigration that had appeared on the covers of major news magazines over the previous thirty years. Not surprisingly, the covers confirmed that in the popular press the narrative of immigration circulated in an unrelenting celebratory-threat loop: Men as protectors against the penetrative, rapacious impulses of other men. Police groping or maybe searching men while the image itself draws our attention to the tight butts and crotches of the supposed "aliens. What was not in question for either of us was whether or not sexuality was part of the story. Mexicans have always had a curiously eroticized role in the U. Over the course of the twentieth century this feminized stereotype gave way in part to that of the drug addled rapist and the domineering, macho cad. So I remained puzzled by these insinuations of homoeroticism. I subsequently tangled with what felt like a half-baked insight and the largely unanswered question: How might a homophobic response to homoerotic portrayals of Mexican men help to structure anti-immigrant hysteria? And could an analysis of anti-immigrant hysteria in concert with homophobia help us understand the ongoing violence in the Southwestern U. It is obviously not enough to assert that these images are simply or merely suggestive of a subtle play with a homoerotics that participates in the grand discourse of othering. Not really interested in the realm of analogy i. He was presenting his work in the aftermath of Proposition , in a moment when Chicano Studies scholars turned renewed and outraged attention to the work of representation and, in particular, to how images and metaphors were mobilized to permit the renewal of a Nativist agenda that was then intensifying across the country. In , during his first term as governor of California, Pete Wilson vetoed AB, a bill to extend protection against discrimination on the job to gays and lesbians. In response to the veto, queers across the state took to the streets in nightly protests that snarled traffic in Los Angeles and San Francisco for two weeks. The next year, convinced that his governorship was endangered, and stung by recession as well as a formidable Democratic opponent, Wilson signed virtually the same version of AB The film depicts the AB protests alongside images of queers enjoying themselves in other, outrageous waysâ€”in bars, at parades and so forth. It also tells us that Wilson supports and even encourages supposedly anti-family pleasure. Conservative groups around Southern California then began circulating calls for money to challenge Wilson in the next gubernatorial primary. He shifted the locale for their homophobic anxiety rather than challenge its production. He supported, popularized, and campaigned for Proposition , an anti-immigration referendum that broadly refuted a century of U. It turned nurses and school teachers into immigration officials by charging them with surveillance responsibility, and it denied basic emergency care and benefits to all non-citizen immigrants regardless of how formal their status. This essay is not the place to reexamine the import of Proposition in spurring a new Nativist agenda, but it is useful to note here that in virtually none of the analysis of either AB and its aftermath or Proposition and its aftermath do the two come together. It may be that the linkage between the two is circumstantial, but that it has gone unexamined underscores an ongoing refusal to think about immigration and sexuality together. What tied and together was in part the presumed assumption that both "the gay agenda" and the "immigrant agenda" took aim at the patriarchal white family, threatening to expose its homoerotic implications on the one hand, its vulnerability to multiple forms of desires, and on the other, its presumed status as a privileged, racialized site of consumption and protected locale for national reproduction. The move between and was not simply a shift from a battle over the regulation and production of citizenship to the sharpening of economic nationalism in nativist guise; it was also a signal of a vibrant relay that derives from, even as it enhances, a nationalist erotics. Bill Clinton found similar comfort in the homophobia-anti-immigration relay. When Proposition seized the imagination of a California electorate, Clinton quickly solidified his own neoliberal agenda by championing and expanding

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Operation Gatekeeper. People coming to the U. There they die from heat prostration, hunger, and exposure. Occasionally these deaths gain national attention, as, for example, when eleven skeletons were found in a railroad car in the Midwest months after the car had entered the U. But most often, these deaths go un-noted in the mainstream media. They occur in an underdeveloped region of the country; they occur regularly, most frequently from spring through early fall, during what one human rights activist calls "the dying season. Why have the recent debates about so called immigration reform and the massive border fence not centered on the daily deaths? What prevents a national outcry sufficient to change public policy? The fights over AB and Prop emerged after a sea change in the U. The locus of capital accumulation transitioned from manufacturing to the management of money and led to what some call the financialization of the U. To support this transformation, the Reagan-Bush administrations hacked away at the social safety net and supported policies that helped depress real wages for the majority of U. By the end of the s, the storied "nuclear family" could no longer function easily with only one wage-earner. In short, the much vaunted two-parent, single-bread-winner family structure was under economic duressâ€”a duress made fiercer by a series of recessions that left most wage-earners feeling their vulnerability to economic change. It was in this political-economic climate that the battles over enlarging the concept of rights and maintaining access to social services emerged. In substantially linking "rights of citizenship" to sexual identities, AB resexualized citizenshipâ€”or rather, uncoupled it from presumptive heteronormativity. Extending the mantle of "rights" challenged the abstraction of citizenship as neutral, and revealed it to be fully imbricated in the creation and support of heterosexuality. AB also confirmed the possibility that alternate structures of desire and consumption might thrive outside of the bounds of middle-class heterosexuality. As Kitty Calavita has argued, every round of anti-immigrant fervor can be contextualized not simply in terms of how immigrants served as scapegoats for a particular crisis, but also in terms of the ways in which Nativist content varies as ideological needs shift. She notes, for example, that at different moments over the course of the last century, the demonized immigrant has served as "strikebreaker," "socialist and anarchist," "depressor of wages," and, most recently, as "tax burden. That is to say, the restructuring of the national economy and the attempt to dismantle the welfare state were well underway before the immigrant narrative changed. No longer the exploited, depressor of wages for working "Americans," the immigrant had become a fiscal burden to taxpayers. If the debate over gay "rights" metamorphosed into Prop , it shifted again when Clinton took national with Operation Gatekeeper and, later, welfare reform. Clinton shifted the emphasis from what immigrants "deserved"â€”emergency care, education, police protectionâ€”and what problems they caused or eliminatedâ€”depressed wages, labor shortagesâ€”to a rhetoric centered on their status as "legal" or "illegal. The emphasis, Clinton repeatedly claimed, should not be on all immigrants, but rather on those who entered the country informally or stayed beyond their visa. By emphasizing such "illegality" he shifted the focus in the U. And by emphasizing immigrants as criminals with a wanton disregard for the law, he transferred the anxiety of what immigrants might want or demand from the U. Under his guidance, new laws were passed that as Jennifer Chacon argues, "conflated illegal immigrants with crime" and also "operated to reify the links between all immigrants and criminality. These deaths have been machined through the mill of legality to become nearly the proper punishment for violating an unquestioned and naturalized law. In other words, the emphasis on legality removes the deaths from the context of a policing system that forces people to enter the U. Put differently, whatever sentiment might be mobilized by the sight of horrific deaths remains out of bounds, left behind in the narrative tangle that inscribes illegality as out of reach of the sentimental. The survivors of the dying season, due to their ontological status as illegal, cannot "access normativity" and therefore cannot, it would seem, lay claim to the sort of sympathy that might be used to build a movement to change violent policing practices. Any movement to build a large-scale tale of horror, one that would mobilize an affective response to the daily deaths and violence, and to the imprisonment and policing practices they support, and thereby to produce a culture that questions such policies, has been dissipated by this emphasis on criminalization. Immigrants have been effectively blamed for their own deaths. In the Republicans used the threat of gay marriage to draw people to

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the polls and then in launched new anti-immigrant proposals in several states, notably in Arizona where it found success. Similarly, Tom Tancredo raised money for his ill-fated presidential campaign largely on an anti-immigrant platform. Yet if in anti-immigrant rhetoric may not drive electoral success, it has nonetheless become all the more tightly tied to "family values" as part in parcel of the "anti-gay agenda. Rich is right, of course, as is Calavita, that the scapegoat mechanism does function by circulating a series of signifiers through its machinery. And Zaitchik is correct to note the recently enhanced visibility of "Family Values" crusaders in the anti-immigrant imaginary. Oddly enough, it is an anti-immigrant website that most acutely points to this work. This website brings me back to that hiss. There is no reason to presume that the heterosexual rape fantasy that my friend saw in any way contradicts my sense that the images played with a homoerotic imaginary. Obviously, depending on the audience, heterosexual rape fantasies can be very homoerotic. More to the point, both of our comments highlight the homosocial economy so crucial to the management of nationalism and suggest the extent to which homophobia and anti-immigrant hysteria dovetail into the regulation and promotion of the hetero-patriarchal, white family structure. The potentially homoerotic images of immigrants framed as illegal in the popular press ignite a homophobic panic. This is not to say that the immigrants are themselves queer, though undoubtedly some would identify this way. Rather the portrayal of groups of men massed together on street corners, peering into windows, apparently without wives or children signals something. Similarly, the frequent citation of large groups of men living together, again without the presence of women, signals something. If it were not scary, New York Times columnist David Brooks would not include this sort of detail in an anti-immigrant screed: Many of his favorite neighbors are kind, neat and hard-working Latinos. But his neighborhood now has homes with five cars rotting in the front yard and 12 single men living in one house He read in the local paper last week that Anglos are now a minority in Texas and wonders if anybody is in charge of this social experiment How can 12 men living together possibly "destroy the social fabric"? Why is such an image coupled with an anxiety over declining white hegemony? Perhaps they destroy it because they signal alternate organizations for consumption and reproduction. In this manner they suggest an alternative to the normative family. My conjecture here is that part of what sustains this emphasis on illegality, and the continuing death of immigrants, part of what maintains the U. That homophobia has preceded anti-immigrant hysteria in the current moment is not simply a coincidence. In other words, the seeming excess that homosexuality signalsâ€”its out of boundednessâ€”clearly also signals the seeming excess that the racialized sexuality of non-whites has signaled for two centuries or more. Similarly, the heterosexual rape fantasy implicit to the images of threatening men seeking entry to a nation gendered female reinscribes the importance of homosociality to national management. If, as Craig Smith argues, homosocial bonding establishes "domination and structures masculinity," then it is a fairly useful tool for nation-building. Perhaps for this reason men populate the majority of images of migrants in the popular press. Women are much less likely to be represented as actually crossing, entering, penetrating, borders. When shown, women are more often depicted as abjected mothers. But of course the homosociality suggested here is an uneven oneâ€”fractured by race and inequality. The object of the rape fantasy is important here as well. The nation as woman is also the family as homeland and property. While it might be easy to understand that queer desire offers alternative venues for desire, intimacy, and consumption, and thereby poses a challenge to the normative heterosexual family structure, it is less easy to see why immigrants might be seen to threaten that structureâ€”or why they should be narrated as such. As Calavita points out, immigrants came to be the symbolic release valve for a political economy that no longer needed the nuclear family structure with its patriarchal single-bread winner. They took the blame for policies that had rendered vulnerable every type of household but the wealthiest. She points out that "family values" campaigns signal that the "ideological dominance of heterosexuality" is endangered. But they also reveal paradoxically, that "family values" mean Anglo hegemony.

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7: Introduction to Sociology/Print version - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

On a side note, I find your projection interesting, in assuming that I have a desire to rape a woman with a rape fantasy, since I never once mentioned that, or even whether I am male or female.

The only suspect is Catherine Tramell, a crime novelist who was the last person to be seen with Boz on the night he died. Nick and Gus, along with their superiors, discover that Catherine has written a novel about a former rock star who was killed in the same manner as Boz stabbed in bed with an ice pick, hands tied together with a silk scarf. During questioning by detectives, including Nick, at police headquarters, Catherine engages in provocative behavior, refuses to extinguish her cigarette, and re-crosses her legs — her short skirt revealing that she is not wearing underwear. She then takes a lie detector polygraph which she passes. Nick, who accidentally shot two tourists while high on cocaine, attends counseling sessions with police psychologist Dr. Beth Garner, with whom he has had an affair. Beth arrives and Nick leaves with her. They go to her apartment, where aggressive foreplay escalates nearly into rape. Nick learns that Catherine has a troubled history: Nick also discovers that Catherine makes a habit of befriending murderers, including Hazel Dobkins, a woman who stabbed her husband and children for no apparent reason. During a visit to her beach house, Catherine taunts Nick, knowing of his past case and calls him "shooter" just as Nielsen did. Knowing Beth is the only person with access to what information Catherine told him, he confronts Beth and she admits that she handed his file to Nilsen and later explains to Nick that Nilsen threatened to discharge Nick if he could not evaluate him directly. Nilsen suspends Nick and he goes home and spends the evening drinking. Beth visits him but he throws her out after a heated argument. Nilsen is found dead in his car later that night, shot once in the head with a. Nick is the prime suspect because of their recent altercation. A torrid affair between Nick and Catherine begins with the air of a cat-and-mouse game. Catherine and Nick have a drink in his house. Her death reveals that she too has a murderous past — she killed her two brothers with a razor when she was a teenager. Catherine later reveals that a previous lesbian encounter at college went awry when the girl, Lisa Hoberman, became obsessed with her. Nick identifies the girl as Beth Garner, who acknowledges the encounter but claims it was Catherine who became obsessed. He quickly reads a few lines, in which the fictional detective finds his partner lying dead with his legs protruding from the doors of an elevator. Catherine comes in and explains that she has finished her book, and coldly ends the affair. As Nick waits in the car, Gus enters the hotel elevator. As he exits the elevator a hooded figure jumps out and stabs him multiple times in the neck with an ice pick. Nick suspects that she murdered Gus and, as Beth moves her hand in her pocket, he shoots her believing she is reaching for a gun. Beth tells Nick with her final breath that she loved him. A dejected Nick checks her pocket, to find only her keys. The police arrive, and discover a blond wig, an SFPD raincoat, and an ice pick, the weapon used to murder Gus, in a staircase. The police officers conclude that Beth ditched the items when she heard Nick coming up. At police headquarters, all the other detectives quickly piece together the story and conclude that Beth was the killer. She explains her reluctance to commit to him, but then the two make love. Afterward, the conversation turns toward their possible future as a couple. Nick looks wary of her. While talking Nick turns his back on Catherine as she slowly reaches for something underneath the bed. He suggests their future will comprise sex and children. Catherine says she hates children and Nick then suggests their future will then just involve sex. At this Catherine stops reaching for what was under the bed and she throws her arms around Nick, convincing him, and the two resume making love as the camera slowly pans down to show what she was reaching for under the bed:

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8: Project MUSE - Dirty Little Secrets: Scholars, Archivists, and Dirty Movies

Stereotypes of East Asians are ethnic stereotypes found in American society about first-generation immigrants, and American-born citizens whose family members immigrated to the United States, from East Asian countries, such as China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan.

My father was a research scientist for the Department of Agriculture in Washington. We were in the woods all the time. The first idea was only "a feeling" and the title *Blue Velvet*, Lynch told Cineaste in "Except it needed to be an opening of a part of the body, a hole into something else. The ear sits on the head and goes right into the mind so it felt perfect," Lynch remarked in an interview. The problem with them, Lynch has said, was that "there was maybe all the unpleasantness in the film but nothing else. A lot was not there. And so it went away for a while. He asked Lynch if the filmmaker had any other scripts, but the director only had ideas. Roth loved the idea and asked me to write a treatment. I went home and thought of the ear in the field. So it was just a euphoria. And when you work with that kind of feeling, you can take chances. After completion of the film, during test screenings, ICM Partners – the agency representing Rossellini – immediately dropped her as a client. Furthermore, the nuns at the school in Rome that Rossellini attended in her youth called to say they were praying for her. MacLachlan later became a recurring collaborator with Lynch, who remarked: Laura Dern, then just 19 years old, was cast after various successful actresses at the time turned it down, including Molly Ringwald. The experience was so traumatic to the young Lynch that it made him cry, and he had never forgotten it. The scene with a raped and battered Dorothy proved to be particularly challenging. Several townspeople arrived to watch the filming with picnic baskets and rugs, against the wishes of Rossellini and Lynch. However, they continued filming as normal, and when Lynch yelled cut, the townspeople had left. As a result, police told Lynch they were no longer permitted to shoot in any public areas of Wilmington. For example, when Frank slaps Dorothy after the first rape scene, the audience was supposed to see Frank actually hitting her. Instead, the film cuts away to Jeffrey in the closet, wincing at what he has just seen. Lynch thought that the change only made the scene more disturbing. In , Lynch announced that footage from the deleted scenes , long thought lost, had been discovered. The material was subsequently included on the Blu-ray disc release of the film. Throughout the film, a dream Sandy had is alluded to, in which the world was full of darkness and turmoil until a group of robins were set free, unleashing blinding light and love. Lighting is a strong symbolic aspect of the film, illustrated in this second shot which is lit from above before fading out, representing a return to normalcy. The film owes a large debt to s film noir , containing and exploring such conventions as the femme fatale Dorothy Vallens , a seemingly unstoppable villain Frank Booth , and the questionable moral outlook of the hero Jeffrey Beaumont , as well as its unusual use of shadowy, sometimes dark cinematography. This is generally recognized as a metaphor for the seedy underworld that Jeffrey will soon discover under the surface of his own suburban, Reaganesque paradise. The severed ear that Jeffrey discovers is also a key symbolic element, [17] leading Jeffrey into danger. Notably, the camera does not reemerge from the ear canal until the end of the film. *Blue Velvet* soundtrack The *Blue Velvet* soundtrack was supervised by Angelo Badalamenti who makes a brief cameo appearance as the pianist at the Slow Club where Dorothy performs. During filming, Lynch placed speakers on set and in streets and played Shostakovich to set the mood he wanted to convey. He would go onto use this song in *Lost Highway*, eleven years later. Critic John Alexander wrote, "the haunting soundtrack accompanies the title credits, then weaves through the narrative, accentuating the noir mood of the film. Also included in the sound team was long time Lynch collaborator Alan Splet , a sound editor and designer who had won an Academy Award for his work on *The Black Stallion* , and been nominated for *Never Cry Wolf* . It debuted commercially in both countries on September 19, , in 98 theatres across the United States. There were reports of mass walkouts and refund demands during its opening week. At a Chicago screening, a man fainted and had to have his pacemaker changed. Upon completion, he returned to the cinema to see the ending. At a Los Angeles cinema, two

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strangers became engaged in a heated disagreement, but decided to resolve the disagreement in order to return to the theatre. Critical reception[edit] Blue Velvet was released to a polarized reception in the United States. The critics who did praise the film were often vociferous. Peter Travers , film critic for Rolling Stone , named it the best film of the s and referred to it as an "American masterpiece. And when you ask an actress to endure those experiences, you should keep your side of the bargain by putting her in an important film. The critical consensus states: In , he remarked, "as a film critic, it taught me that when a film really gets under your skin and really provokes a visceral reaction, you have to be very careful about assessing it I walked out on it because it was a really good film. The shock of the new fades by definition, but if it has hardly done so in the case of Blue Velvet, that may be because its tone remains forever elusive. In the late s, and early s, after its release on videotape, the film became a widely recognized cult film , for its dark depiction of a suburban America. Blue Velvet has been frequently compared to that ground-breaking film. Blue Velvet was ranked at fourth. In June , the AFI revealed its " Ten top Ten "â€”the best ten films in ten "classic" American film genresâ€”after polling over 1, people from the creative community. Blue Velvet was acknowledged as the eighth best film in the mystery genre.

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9: Lexis Advance - Online Legal Research |LexisNexis

In it, he is seen building the shredder, which he said is operated by a remote device. Footage showing the shocking moment the shredder whirred into life at Sotherby's is also included in the video.

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